THE
# North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

**Terms of Advertising in the Standard.**

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

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☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

**ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,**
**Counsellor and Attorney at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

**JAMES J. IREDELL,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

**GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,**
**Attorney at Law,**
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

**WILLIAM H. JONES,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

**WINSTON & CLARKE,**
**Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

**Law Copartnership.**
**MILLER AND ROGERS,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**
**Wholesale Grocers,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

**LEWIS & KING,**
**Commission Merchants,**
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PETTUS KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

**KADER BIGGS & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,*
**Norfolk, Va.**
*References*—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

**Texas Real Estate Brokerage,**
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
**RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
*City of Austin, Texas.*
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

**FALL TRADE, 1854.**
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
**Foreign Dry Goods,**
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low rates*. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
**Domestic Fabrics.**
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
**Large Auction Sales**
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

**HOW TO SAVE MONEY.**
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
*Raleigh, N. C.*
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

**RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.**—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

**FINE TABLE CUTLERY.**—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

**BRASS ANDIRONS.** WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

**Hats and Caps.**
**MACGEE & WILLIAMS** ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles. } 3 each.
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices. } 2 each.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 80—

**FLOUR.**—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 88—

**BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.**—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, } 1 each
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855. No. 21.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Truse Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz.: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other low castings, grindstones framed and not framed, corn mill stone rollers for same, &c., with 4 large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

**SPRING 1854.**—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Wrapping Paper, Lastings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

**J. CHLOSS & BRO.**
DEALERS IN
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,**
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at Loussa's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
*Terms*—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854.

**PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR.** Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| French Black Dress and Frock Coats, | $18 to 35 |
| English " " " | 14 to 20 |
| American and German " " | 6 to 15 |

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—In our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

**LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE.** WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered. All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 | dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.) |
| 40 | dozen French Skins, best quality, |
| 40 | " American Calf Skins, |
| 90 | " Lining and Binding Skins, |
| 10 | " Morocco Skins, |
| 800 | Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather, |
| 50 | " Band Leather, |

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

**FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT.** IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

**A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.** Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, 1854. 1—swif.

**Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.**
**EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr.,** HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

**A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.** The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

**P. F. PESCUD,**
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,**
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 87—

**CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.**—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

**LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE.** DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

**SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD.** A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY** persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**LYON'S KATHIRON.**—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

**PERFUMERY,** Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

**HAIR BRUSHES.**—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

**STEAM REFINED CANDIES,** OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 87—

**NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY,** *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.
JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, H. D. TURNER, S. W. WHITING, T. H. SELBY, GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', JOHN COX, Edenton, JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
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JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
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**GREENSBOROUGH** MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

**GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.** This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

**5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land** FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
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Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.**
*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*
NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)
SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
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Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
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PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
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Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
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Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
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Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
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**A QUESTION** ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the bountiful Store in LOUGEE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 300 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and ever vthing, else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. [illegible]
J. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

**SILAS BURNS,** PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet

## SPEECH OF J. PARKER JORDAN, ESQ. OF PERQUIMONS,

*On a Bill praying the incorporation of Spartanburg and Paint Rock Railroad Company.*

I promised in the forenoon, Mr. Speaker, to endeavor to answer the able argument of the gentleman from Orange, and it is now my purpose, tho' at an unpropitious moment, to redeem the pledge then made. Fatigued as the house must necessarily be with the debate, occupying near two days of time upon a subject in which the community feel a deep interest, and about which there is much diversity of opinion, I should have contented myself with a silent vote, but for the extraordinary position of my friend from Orange—a position fraught with mischief only, and calculated to mislead, rather than enlighten—to prejudice than elucidate.

But before I further proceed it may be necessary, in order to avoid misrepresentation on the one hand, or misapprehension on the other, that I should clearly and distinctly define my position in relation to the collateral issues which seem naturally enough to spring up, and grow out of the main point in controversy now before the house; and which gentleman have pressed into their service. I refer to the Central road. No man can suspect me of hostility to its interests—no man can charge me with opposition to its success. From the earliest moment I took my seat in this hall, to this very hour, I have been its unwavering, its unflinching advocate. In the house and out of the house, publickly and privately, secretly and openly; I have been animated by one feeling, actuated by one motive, impelled by one desire. That desire—that motive—that feeling has been the success of its cause. Because in its success North Carolina has freighted her best hopes, garnered up her best affections; and staked the sweat and treasure of a nation's wealth to the accomplishment of this end.

But Mr. Speaker, whilst I have said in the candor of truth, that no man can charge me with unkind feelings toward the interests of the Central road; I have another duty, not diverse, to perform toward those whose habitations are in the gorges of the mountains, far beyond the present terminus of the central road, whose interests come not in conflict with it, and who ask at our hands, as an act of justice, the grant of a naked charter, to enable them to accomplish for themselves, that which we are unwilling to execute or have failed to perform.

This bill was introduced by the Senator from Buncombe, Mr. Coleman, praying simply the right of way from Paint Rock on the Tennessee line, connecting them with a road from the Ohio valley, to some point on the South Carolina line, running down French Broad River. It must be remembered that it asks not one dollar of the public monies, not one cent from the Treasury of the State; but simply the natural priviledge of investing their own means in that way which to them seems best, to build up in the land of the "mountain and torrent" a road, that shall enable them to convey to some market the legitimate productions of their own labor.

Can it then be possible, Mr. Speaker, that this bill so framed, at a period of the world too, when the laws of trade are so well understood and defined, meets with opposition in this hall—yet strange as it may seem, paradoxical as it may appear, it is nevertheless true; and what are the reasons given for this extraordinary position, and which seem to control gentlemen on this floor? What the arguments which influence them to oppose with so much warmth of feeling, the passage of this bill? It is said by the gentleman from Orange, that all of our territory should be made tributary to our own interest, that the effect and object of this road is to withdraw the produce out of the State, to build up the markets of another instead of our own; that there should be unity of feeling and purpose, an oneness and sameness of design, strengthened by bars of iron and hooks of steel.

That this, Mr. Speaker, is prettily said, all will admit, and none will deny; and to those who are unacquainted with the laws of trade may be strongly put.

But I deny in the first place the effect to be as stated. In the arugment of these issues embracing as they do abstract propositions, and to some extent unmeaning generalities, before we can determine the point in controversy we must look to the bill itself, examine its provisions, the locality of the contemplated road, and read with a map before our eyes, lest we fail fully to comprehend positions plausible, it is true, but plausible only. As abstract propositions, or principles, they are undoubtetly true; but they are not abstract but concrete. It is to be remembered Major Gwynn, who was employed to survey the western route, and determine as far as his judgment could settle it, the most feasible and practical way, safest, cheapest and most expeditious, west to the Tennessee line, has decided that in his judgment the rout through Swannanoa gap, down French Broad to Paint Rock, to be most practicable, cheapest and safest.

This bill now proposes to build this road from the South Carolina line, down French Broad River to Paint Rock, without expense to the State, and to make the guage between Swannonoa and Paint Rock in favor of the North Carolina track, which is less than that of South Carolina, and which necessarily make, in favor of our road, a saving equal to one hundred miles travel. Because when the long train of cars, freighted with the rich productions of the great valley of the west shall have reached the Swananoa, they must be either reshipped if they go on to Charleston, because of difference in the guages, at enormous expence and delay, or be continued direct on to Beaufort, or Wilmington or Norfolk, either of which ports would be then accessibly. The difference of transportation is one hundred miles in favor of our road, and our own markets; and this distance saved, brings Beaufort and Wilmington in a position to compete with Charleston and Norfolk. From the Swananoa to Paint rock is near fifty miles, and the cost of building the same is estimated at near two millions of dollars.

Here then, Mr. Speaker, there will be an actual saving to the State of near two millions of dollars, if this route should be adopted, and an advantage to the Central Road equal to one hundred miles of travel. And yet it is said, with these facts starring gentlemen in the face, the effect of this road would be to divert the trade to Charleston!

These are some propositions, Mr. Speaker, so clear, so plain, that they do not admit of controversy, and are indeed weakened by argument. These simple statements of facts sweep away by the innate force of their own logic, not by mine, every vestige of the reasoning of those who have opposed this bill. Instead then, of North Carolina receiving detriment and injury by the projection and completion of this road, it is demonstrable beyond all question, that her interests will be greatly benefitted, not only by the junction at the Swannanoa gap, but that all along the line of the French Broad on either side, the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests will receive new energy, and spring into life, as if touched by the wand of a magician; not such a one as went about selling new lamps for old, but a real magician, who by the touch of his creative power bids millions of untold wealth start into being. All along its line new impetus will be given to trade. The exhaustless treasures of its mines, rich in minerals, will disgorge their hidden wealth; and powers that now slumber or waste their energies in gurgling sounds, will be converted, by the creative genius of man into powerful instruments for good, and made subservient to his wants. And is there one here, the recesses of whose heart does not thrill with joy at the contemplation of the prospect, written as by the hand of prophecy on every page of her glowing future, when her every hill top shall be crowned with a home, and every slope graced with a dwelling?

> "If there be one so cold, so dead
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land,"

he has no feeling, at least in unison with my own. For I would like to linger yet awhile on the confines of a prospect that gilds the future with the soft tints of the golden harvests that lie stretched out in perspective. But I forbear, and hasten to fortify my positions by arguments drawn from our own history—to annihilate by example the system which the gentleman from Orange seeks to enforce, and interpolate into our political creed in direct contravention of the laws of trade. And here, Mr. Speaker, let me say that there burns not in any man's bosom a stronger feeling for the interests of North Carolina than in my own. I yield to no man in patriotic devotion for the success of any principle which would give life, vitality, and renewed strength to a cause which animates alike the bosoms of all—which touches a cord in the heart of him who sleeps by the laughing wave, that vibrates in the bosom of those whose home is by the mountain crag. But when I am urged by the mere fiat of a legislative enactment, despite of antagonistic interests and geographical position—despite of physical segregation and a natural antipathy, to make every foot of land in our own State tributary to some central interest—to build up by centralizing influences, and unite by "hooks of steel and bars of iron" interests diverse—to force by the power of physical laws, the trade of the generous son of the mountain into the lap of this modern Carthage, and make his commerce pay tribute to hers, it becomes us as legislators to pause before we are driven headlong into a system which perpetrates such monstrous injustice!

Are we prepared for it? Has this been our policy? Does the past afford us no lessons of wisdom? Shall we disregard the teachings which her history spreads out before us, so that he who runs may read? Is there no lamp to guide our doubtful steps in the pathway of duty? If the friends of the Central road intended to have insisted on this policy why was it that they permitted the connexion with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and thus divert the trade to the market of our sister State? Why this suicidal policy? Can gentlemen tell me why the last Legislature granted the right of way across our soil to Tennessee, seventy miles west of French Broad to connect with the Charleston road? Why unite Charlotte and Cheraw in bonds of iron? Why Wilmington with Petersburg? Why the Dismal Swamp Canal? Why all these immense drains? Why deplete her at five different points, if those who have preceded us entertained similar opinions with the gentleman from Orange? Do these facts afford us no instructive lessons? Surely, Mr. Speaker, we must be blind indeed, if we can read the past without gleaning from her history lessons of wisdom.

But there is already a project before this Legislature to open a connection by a ship canal, so as to connect the waters of the Chesapeake with those of the Albemarle. Is this contemplated improvement to be opposed for similar reasons? Are we to understand that our imprescriptible rights are to be invaded for selfish purposes? Shall we not be permitted to improve our condition in our own own way? If not, I insist we are bound hand and foot, the victims of commercial policy.

But let me invoke to my aid the gentleman's own argument. In taking a survey of our territorial condition he bewailed with more truth than discretion that it was unfortunate for North Carolina that the Pedee and Catawba rivers, that rise in our mountains, should thread their way through smiling fields and cultivated farms, and at last find an outlet on foreign soil. I admit it, Mr. Speaker, to the extent he desires, it is most unfortunate; and if the gentleman from Orange had reflected but for a moment, he would have discovered that it was this very misfortune in our geographical condition, which he so complainingly and graphically portrayed, that creates the necessity for the charter prayed for in the bill. It is an interest diverse by geographical position which defies the policy advocated by its friends. Man has a right—a natural right—to pursue his own true and essential interests; and he who attempts to thwart it, when no imperious necessity impels, the opposition will most assuredly call down on his head the animadversion of those whose rights are so heedlessly assailed.

But, it is said these natural obstructions ought to be removed, and the State bound up in one common interest. Does the gentleman mean that by mere legislative enactment that the courses of the Pedee and Catawba are to be inverted and interests irreconciliably hostile made to coalesce? We should be taught by history. It is said Canute seated himself by the seashore and bade the billowy wave roll back, nor dare to wet his royal feet, but the wave, spite of this imperial decree rolled on unheeding the voice that rebuked its course. I repeat it, sir, it is most unfortunate for us, and equally unfortunate for the argument of my friend from Orange. It is this very misfortune which has produced this diversity of interests—this conflict, which nature herself impressed upon our physical condition at the beginning. The Pedee and Catawba, before civilized man looked out on their turbid waters, gurgled up at the foot of some mountain crag, sparkling in nature's smiles, and swept circuitously on to the ocean. Their courses are unchanged and unchangeable; and we can never roll back the current of that trade which naturally floats on their waters.

But it is said we must dam up commerce, and send her on her way rejoicing.

This brings me to my second proposition. How this is to be done no one has condescended to inform us. I have already enquired of the gentleman from Orange if he were prepared to vote seven millions of dollars required by the report of Major Gwynn to extend the road west. No answer has been given. Let not gentlemen deceive themselves. No man here, unless he is regardless of the condition of our treasury, would be willing to vote away ten millions of dollars of the public moneys. This is the lowest estimate. When then shall we complete the western extension? Will it be this year—the next, or twenty hence? We shall see. But suppose we vote the means now to build the eastern and western extension, what then? If this route is not cheaper and better, have we a right to constrain their trade—turn back its natural current, and cause it to flow in another direction? I deny it. We have no such right. The laws of trade interdict it.

Trade, Mr. Speaker, like gravitation, obeys its own laws. They are as certain and unerring as the physical. The history of commerce in every age of the world verifies this truth. It is written on every page of the past; and Tyre and Carthage, cities that once dotted the shores of the Mediterranean are melancholy witnesses of the exemplification of the truth of this proposition. Man is a utilitarian being, gregarious in his nature, and consorts as his interests may lead him. Interest then, is the great lever which controls his actions, and impels him onward. Give him five cents more at Norfolk or Charleston for his corn per bushel, and this at once secures his trade. Inform him that he can reach the market one day sooner—all other things being equal, and this immediately determines the route.

In the times of peril and danger, in the struggle for a great principle, such as that which nerved the arm of the patriot in their conflicts for liberty, he may sacrifice treasure and blood to obtain it, but it is the violence and the necessity of the thing which disturbs the equilibrium of trade. Let peace return with her golden horn of plenty, and again you will find that trade like streams that take their rise in their mountain fastnesses, will flow onward in its natural channel to its destined goal.

Dam up Commerce!—where was it ever done? How can it be done? By the mere registration of a Legislative enactment? Never, Mr. Speaker, never. But suppose we had the physical power, have we the moral right? I ask, gentlemen, what right have we to compel persons to trade to our markets whose interest directs them to another. It was this attempt on the part of Great Britain to force the trade of her then colonies that produced the revolution, and sundered forever the bonds of affection. It was her odious navigation laws that fostered discontent, and finally kindled a spark that grew to a flame. Fetter trade! Why, sir, the history of the world is a history of resistance and blood shed, produced by the selfishness of those who swayed the sceptre of power. Our own example is a signal display of a people jealous of their own rights and alive to their interests; and can we expect now that the sons of the discendants of the Mecklenburg Declaration will submit in silence to a policy their fathers repudiated with their blood? No, sir, I deny it. It is not hooks of steel nor bars of iron that determine the course of trade. It is, depend upon it, sir, her own laws, true as the needle to the pole—eternal as the hills.

It is a common cause—a common interest—a common feeling which determines its course. It is the interchange of commodities, fostered by reciprocal relations, growing out of natural bonds of interest, *stronger than steel and more durable than iron*. It is the law of natural affinity and not of repulsion—a law which God in his wisdom created, which defies the tooth of time, produced by circumstances, which exists in the eternal fitness of things, every where the same and o'er which man has no control.

These, Mr. Speaker, are my views. By them I shall be governed in the course I shall pursue so long as I may be honored with a seat on this floor. If gentlemen can answer them satisfactorily to myself I shall gladly bow with all deference to their superior wisdom. I profess not to be infallible, but I have thrown my flag to the breeze inscribed on its ample folds the principles that shall govern my course, and shall be content to follow the teachings which they inspire."

## REMARKS OF MR. SANDERS, OF JOHNSTON.

*Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, Jan. 30, 1855, on the bill to extend the North Carolina Road east to Beaufort from Goldsborough.*

MR. SPEAKER: I came to the Senate with the intention of voting for the eastern extension of the Central Railroad. Circumstances have transpired during the session which compel me to do otherwise. It has been contended that the platform adopted by the Democratic party, upon which the campaign of last summer was conducted, pledged that party to the policy pursued by the Legislature now in session. Upon this question I take issue with its advocates of both political persuasions. The committee of the Democratic Convention, of which I had the honor to be a member, intended to pledge, as they did pledge, the party to a prudent and judicious system of internal improvements only, to be controlled by the means and resources of the State. Now, sir, I ask you, I ask the Senate, I ask the country, if the measures adopted, and those likely to be adopted by the present Legislature, are either prudent or judicious within the perview of the platform. The extension of the Central Railroad, east and west, was the only question I heard mooted. It certainly was the only one that I heard discussed by the candidates for Governor, and that was the question to which the Democratic platform had reference; and even upon that, that party were divided. I believed then that it would not be prudent or judicious to charter the western extension at this time. I am now convinced that it ought not to have been done, especially as there have been so many other heavy debts incurred by the passage of other Railroad bills, not dreamed of by the people in the late campaign. What, sir, is the estimated cost of this western extension? Seven millions of dollars. To which you may add, according to former calculations, three millions more—making ten millions additional debt for this end of the road alone. The interest upon this debt is about three times the whole revenue of the State, requiring the present taxes to be increased ultimately three fold. Are the people, the tax payers, sir, prepared for such legislation? I answer for my constituents—they are not. Other Senators will find the same thing true in regard to those whom they represent on this floor. But should the road be built and the people become reconciled to the enormous debt thereby incurred, of what advantage will it ever be? Will the northern travel take the Central Road when the Virginia Valley Road will be nearer and cheaper? Will the southern travel from east Tennessee and western North Carolina patronize this Road when they also will have a nearer and cheaper route to market? Besides, sir, what freights will ever pass over it? Will any one seriously contend that any of the great staples produced in the valley of the Mississippi or its tributaries will ever seek a market by way of the North Carolina Railroad when they have a water communication with the ocean? Such an assumption is against the laws both of trade and of interest.

Neither producers nor speculators could afford to pay the charges incident upon transportation by Railroad for so great a distance. What then may be expected to pass over this end of the Road? A small quantity of grain and tobacco, the horses and other stock and such other products of east Tennessee and western North Carolina as may find a market in the middle and eastern counties of the State. Sir, this is the source from which is to arise those dividends and profits which are to indemnify and save harmless my constituents and yours for this immense outlay of money—for this imprudent and injudicious imposition of taxes.

The passage of this bill, sir, is one of the reasons which have induced me to vote against the eastern extension. There are other reasons—for whoever thought a south side and a north side Railroad at a cost of millions would be chartered by this Legislature? Yet such is the fact as far as legislation has gone to one tapping on the south, the other destined to tap on the north your great Central Railroad. Why, sir, railroad charters are as plenty as blackberries. To cap the climax a charter has passed in the Senate to run a Railroad from the coal fields via Fayetteville and Warsaw to Beaufort. This alone is enough to kill the eastern extension; for who wants two parallel roads leading into an imaginary commercial mart—a city that is to be. Because Beaufort has depth of water, is it any reason that all the world should be her tributaries? Where will the freights and passengers come from to support and make profitable two roads commencing on the Wilmington road twenty-four miles apart and converging until they reach Beaufort? Echo answers where? But, sir, I have said enough, especially as I am acting with the minority, I shall record my vote against the bill. The people will be our judges—to them we must submit, and to that tribunal I refer these questions of extravagance and waste.

THE RATE OF INTEREST AND PENALTY FOR USURY. As the subject of a repeal of the Usury Laws is attracting a good deal of attention throughout the country, the following summary, from the Banker's Magazine, will be found to be of interest. It may be considered as reliable, and differs from the statements heretofore published, and now in circulation:

| | Legal rate of Interest, per cent. | Penalty for Violation of Usury Law. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 6 | Excess not recoverable. |
| N. Hampshire | 6 | Forfeit 3 times the interest. |
| Vermont | 6 | Excess may be recovered back. |
| Massachusetts | 6 | Forfeit 3 times whole interest. |
| R. Island | 6 | Excess recovered by payers. |
| Connecticut | 6 | Forfeiture of all the interest. |
| New York | 6 | Forfeiture of contract. |
| New Jersey | 6 | Do. do. |
| Pennsylvania | 6 | Do. do. |
| Delaware | 6 | Do. do. |
| Maryland | 6 | Excess recoverable by payer.* |
| Virginia | 6 | Contracts void. |
| N. Carolina | 6 | Do. |
| S. Carolina | 7 | Forfeit all the interest. |
| Georgia | 7 | Do. do. |
| Alabama | 8 | Do. do. |
| Arkansas | 6 | Contracts void. |
| Florida | 6 | Forfeit of all the interest. |
| Illinois | 6 | Defendant recovers his costs. |
| Indiana | 6 | Fine of 5 times whole interest. |
| Iowa | 6 | Forfeit of excess of interest. |
| Kentucky | 6 | Contract for interest void. |
| Louisiana | 6 | Forfeit of all the interest. |
| Michigan | 7 | No penalty. |
| Mississippi | 6 | Forfeit excess of interest. |
| Missouri | 6 | Do. do. |
| Ohio | 6 | Do. do. |
| Tennessee | 6 | Liable to indict. for misdemeanor. |
| Texas | 8 | Forfeit of all the interest. |
| Wisconsin | 7 | Special contracts—12. |
| California | 10 | No penalty. |

There are various States that permit a higher rate of interest on special contracts, viz: In Vermont, seven per cent. may be charged upon railroad bonds. In New Jersey, seven per cent. may be charged in Jersey city and in the township of Hoboken. In Maryland, the penalty is a matter of some doubt, in consequence of a late decision of Judge Taney, which does not, however, meet the assent of the bar of Baltimore.* In Arkansas, ten per cent. may be charged on special contracts. In Illinois, the banks may charge seven per cent. and ten per cent. may be charged between individuals, on special contracts. In Iowa, ten per cent. on special contracts. In Louisiana, eight per cent. may be so charged. In Michigan, contracts in writing are legal to charge ten per cent. The same in Mississippi and in Ohio. In Texas, twelve per cent. may be charged on special contracts.

———*[Under the decision by Judge Taney referred to, the taking of any rate of interest exceeding 6 per cent., renders the whole contract void—view of the Judge being based upon the new constitution of the State.]

GEN. WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS. The New York Tribune, in noticing the result of the vote in the Massachusetts House of Delegates for U. S. Senator, says:

"We did not expect ever to rejoice over the election of a Know Nothing, but as on *that* head, it was Hobson's choice this time, we do rejoice that the Senator elect from Massachusetts is one who—as the hatred and ineffective malice of slave catching Hunkerism assures us—will never be found unfaithful to the cause of human freedom."

The N. Y. Evening Post, another abolition print, says:

"If Gen. Wilson should receive, as is now probable, the commission of United States Senator, we have no fear of his proving unsound on the slavery question, under whatever circumstances it may arise in Congress."

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

## "KNOW NOTHINGS."

The establishment in our midst of a lodge of the so-called "Know Nothings," I am glad to observe, has elicited some discussion in relation to the objects and utility of that order. This is right; the *pros* and *cons* in such matters should be suggested and made public at the very outset; it will not answer to wait until it shall become an "institution," a fixed fact, and when, if it be an evil, it will be too late to provide a remedy.

No reflecting man will deny, that in a government where freedom of speech and opinion exist, on constitutional rights, the necessity of secret political organization may be sharply questioned. In monarchical governments the members of such would be called conspirators or revolutionists, because the only object could be to obtain, under secret concert of action and opinion, privileges and immunities not sanctioned by their laws, and where the open avowal of the object would subject the citizen to censure or punishment; here all is conceded that a rational being would ask, and if more were needed, it is the high privilege, the imperative duty of the American freemen to thunder it in the ears of their rulers, and not in a trembling whisper to a midnight conclave.

It is the boast of the order that they elect men to office, who either were not candidates, or whose chances of success would have been hopeless, but for their assistance. Nothing could more clearly evidence its Anti-Republican tendencies; it is but boasting that they defeat the expressed will of the people; candidates are nominated in open convention by the delegates duly authorized to do so. It is presumed that these nominations are made with reference to some special fitness in the nominee, or to some particular interest to be subserved. By a concentration of Know Nothing votes, the reasonable expectations of the people are frustrated. It may be urged that the ballot-box constitutes the clearest index to the popular will, but here it is not so. The votes of a secret faction were based upon carrying out an object foreign to the general good, only to themselves, and in which they alone were interested. In this way the offices of the government are filled by men who own no allegiance to the people, and are bound to obey only the behests of their order. In this way, office-seekers are taught to curb the inclination, to rely upon patriotism and well-doing to obtain the confidence of voters, and are compelled to a mean subserviency, to the dictates of unknown and irresponsible power. Its ends, in short, are sought to be accomplished, not by the enlightenment of the people, but by removing, as far as possible from them, the machinery by which they are governed.

It concentrates power in the hands of the few, for while numerically they may be inferior, yet all know the effect of a body of men, though few in number, well disciplined and armed, upon a superior force, dismembered and without concert of action. The Jacobin clubs of Paris, secret, political organizations, consisting of a few thousand, controlled the destinies of thirty millions of Frenchmen. Having once tasted the sweets of dominion, their deliberations ceased to turn upon the welfare of the country, and they became a mere assemblage of butchers; they feasted on human blood during the day, and at night appeased the gnawing of their wolfish appetites in the anticipation of to-morrow's slaughter; domestic privacy was invaded, the son betrayed to the guillotine the father, and the husband the wife, there is no reason why, in its natural extension, a secret political association should not apply to private and domestic relations, to character and reputation, the same principles applied to politics, to birth, or to religion.

As a secret religious association, an illustration may be found in the inquisition, which for ages controlled the Catholic nations of Europe, until Napoleon, the true vicegerent for the time, of God on earth, shattered with his armed legions the bloody manacles with which it had fettered mankind. It is not pretended that the object is the advancement particularly of the Protestant faith, but stern opposition to the Catholic. I am protestant in my religious belief, and certainly would eschew with as much zeal as any the predominance of Catholics in this country, and whenever they shall arrogate to themselves an undue assumption of power or privilege, shall be ready to prevent it, if necessary, by the strong hand. The Constitution guarantees to them, as to all other denominations, the "free exercise" of their faith, and it is not known, in the South at least, that they have in any way transcended the constitutional rights. With us they are too insignificant in point of numbers to excite fear, and there is something unmanly in oppressing by secret combinations, those who should be assailed only with the weapons of reason and truth. We are indebted for this peculiar mode of opposition to the Catholics to the New Englanders; a people who in their early settlement here, fled, it is said, from the persecution in the Old World, to enjoy religious freedom in this. They evinced their appreciation of religious freedom by banishing Roger Williams, for saying that the "Civil Magistrate should restrain crime, but never control opinion, should punish guilt, but never violate the freedom of the soul." They banished Anne Hutchinson and Wheeler, they fined and whipped Clark and Homes, Baptist preachers, for denunciating the tenets of their faith. They passed a law banishing the Quakers on pain of death, and actually hung several under this enactment. Within easy distance of where these abominations were perpetrated, flourished a Catholic colony, built up under the auspices of Sir George Calvert, himself a devotee of that faith. To these people is due the honor of being the first, in the history of the Christian World, to proclaim entire religious toleration, and to grant the enjoyment of perfect religious freedom to all sects, creeds and denominations. Bancroft, the distinguished American historian, uses this language: "Calvert deserves to be ranked among the most wise and benevolent law-givers of all ages. He was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice, and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization, by recognizing the rightful equality of all christian sects. The asylum of Papists was the spot where, in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers, which, as yet, had hardly been explored, the mild performance of a proprietary, adopted religious freedom as the basis of the State."

Let us pursue the parallel a little further. Two hundred years have, since the events referred to, transpired. The descendents of those puritans in education, enlightenement and morals, claim the foremost rank among the nations, and cannot urge for themselves, under the relying phrase of "delusions," the exemption from blame, which they exact for their ancestry, and yet in what respect are they better? Have they not proscribed and repudiated Southern Christians for the exercise of a constitutional right, in holding slaves, whom their puritanic fathers stole in Africa and sold to ours? and would they not hang and burn us, as of old, if they had the power!

Have not their preachers, forgetful of God, and of their high calling, banded together to violate the Constiution, and render nugatory the laws of the land? Have not their Churches become Pandemoniums, where black protestants and white protestants, male and female, mingle together, to utter blasphemies against God, and treason against the States! Have they not ignored the God of nature, abjured the precepts of the blessed Saviour, and made unto themselves a God with a black skin, woolly hair and blubber lips, whose very stench is a sweet perfume in the nostrils of their fair maidens; and do they not bow at his feet, and in place of prayers, mutter curses and revilings upon the white citizens of the South? Have not protestant professors in the Colleges, and leaders in their Churches, hoary-headed imbeciles, in their impotent rage, opened their toothless jaws, and throwing up their lean and wrinkled hands vowed their readiness to bear arms against us? Have not professors and preachers, assimilating themselves, as nearly as possible in outward form, to the vile beasts whose hearts their own already or nearly resembled, sworn not to shave their filthy faces until the fugitive slave law was repealed? In time of war their vehicles of denunciation against their own countrymen, while fighting our battles, and their prayers unheeded by omnipotence, have been uttered for the success of our enemies. In the time of peace they have preached resistance to the laws, and to those who execute them, and the blood of an Irishman, perhaps a Catholic, spilt in defence of Southern property, still cries from the ground for vengeance against his protestant murderers of Boston. All this and much more have Northern protestants done. It was among those people that Know Nothingism had its origin; they boast a majority in Boston, and in most towns in the State, and the object is said to be to protect the protestant religion. One would seek in vain elsewhere, short of Hell, for worse christians than these same freesoil protestants. How have northern Catholics borne themselves during these events? It is enough to say that they have respected the laws of the land and the rights of the South, and it may not be inapt here to remark, that the only man at the North who has had the courage to assert his belief in slavery as a decree of God, and as such, neither sinful or criminal, is an Irishman, the champion of freedom in his own land, and of the white race here. All honor to John Mitchell.

Let us pause before we join a crusade against these people. Southern Know-nothings are merely following the fashion of the times. They are true to the South and irreproachable in all respects I speak because I know some of them. But let them consider before they arouse a spirit of undying enmity on the part of men who, at least have done us and ours no injury. From the time of the Apostles to the present day, history shows that persecution for opinion's sake has produced the same result—increase of numbers and strength of conviction. For every drop of blood that has been shed by the martyrs, has sprung into existence a living full-grown devotee to their faith. The fires that lit the funeral pyres of Latimer and Ridley illumined hemispheres, and the light is not yet extinguished. Who cannot admire the spirit of the reply of a Catholic heroine of Scott's, when urged to sacrifice her faith to expediency—"Forsake the gallant fathers?" said she, "I would as soon were I a man, forsake their banner when the tide of battle pressed hardest against it, and turn like a hireling recreant, to join the victorious enemy."

Men will yield even religion to pursuasion and conviction; they will barter it for gold, for power and place. But to persecution and punishment, the adamant itself offers not so firm a resistance.

One of the missions of Know-nothingism is said to be to break down the democratic party. As a member of the whig party, I have been all my political life, engaged in the same abortive, and until recently I may say, patriotic effort. This sudden desire to destroy it, comes at a juncture that does not suit Southern men, at least until we can supply its place with a better. It is calculated to arouse suspicion, that it is made just at a time when the Northern whigs, being thoroughly corrupt and denationalized, we are forced to rely upon Northern democrats for the preservation of the Constitution, the Union, and of private rights. Break it down, and we should be doubtless well helped by Northern Know-Norhings. The Southern whigs are still the loyal and true men they have ever been, and their fortune is mine, so it leads not back to fraternization with the whigs of the North. But when Mason and Dixion's line is passed, and I seek to clasp hands with one in the spirit and pride of a brother and an American, I must seek him in the ranks of the democrats; for while a few of the noble spirits of these still linger around the Constitution, to protect and defend it in moment of peril, we look in vain to find engaged in the same patriotic cause, one solitary whig.

Let us hope that without the aid of secret political societies, from the *debris* left by the conflict of factions, we may find sound material sufficient to build up a party, resolute to stem the torrent of fanaticism which threatens to overwhelm us—to preserve intact the Constitution and maintain indivisible the Union of these States, cemented by the blood of the patriots who have gone before us.

These secret organizations, political or religious, are not indigenous to our soil; they are transplanted from a colder clime; they belong to the order of fungi and excrescences, with which the people of the North disfigure human nature and libel their Creator. They do not suit the genius of our people. We should be as we have been, generous to the needy and oppressed of other lands, and assail, as we have always done, our enemies, with an open front and in the light of day, and not with the weapon of the assassin and under cover of night.

NATIVE WHIG.

MR. BIGGS AND THE WESTERN EXTENSION. Just at this time there is a good deal of unnecessary censure being indulged in with regard to the Hon. Asa Biggs' vote against the western extension of the North Carolina Railroad. We do not know Mr. Biggs' reasons for giving the vote he did, but presume he can and will justify it. We are in favor of the western extension, (although it is calculated to do us no good in this section,) but we don't intend to denounce any man because he entertains a different view of the matter from our own. The report of the Finance Committee shows that the present taxes are not sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt, and if Mr. Biggs thinks the debt should not be increased for the western extension at the present time, why we for one do not blame him. He voted for the appropriation to the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, and we do not think he is liable to the charge of being "hide bound" on the subject of internal improvement. The talk about Mr. Biggs resigning his seat in the United States Senate to which he has been recently elected, is all gammon. Mr. Biggs knows that the democratic party are just as well satisfied with him as their representative in the U. S. Senate as they would be with any other democrat.

Whatever may be the views and wishes of letter writers at Raleigh, we can assure them that their attempts to injure Mr. Biggs in the estimation of democrats by accusations of insincerity and inconsistency on the subject of internal improvements, will hardly be successful. At any rate Mr. Biggs will scarcely be *prejudged* by his true political *friends* before he has had an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. The *opposition* may take that course—not we. *Fay. Caro.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENCY. We copy the following from the Wasington Sentinel of yesterday's issue:

"From our intimate acquantance and political associations with Judge Douglas, however, we feel justified in stating that he neither desires nor would he receive the nomination for the next term of the presidency. We believe that, unlike many of our statesmen, he looks with an eye single to the good of his country, rather than to his own personal advancement—to the triumph of the principles of which he has been so able and distinguished an advocate, rather than to the reward for which so many contend. His position in the Senate is such as to make him the object of confidence with the whole country. From his geographical position, his defence of the constitutional rights of the South is more effective than if he were himself a representative of a southern State. In his distinguished career he has demonstrated that the strictest construction of the constitution is not inconsistent with the highest development of the power and interest of the country.

"But to all who know us, our esteem for his talents and admiration for his sterling honesty and enlarged patriotism are also known. It is needless to repeat them here. It is, therefore, with regret that we again express our entire conviction that Judge Douglas, under no circumstances, will accept the nomination for the presidency."

Extract from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Boston, who is now travelling for his health in the East.

"It gives one an ever present idea of the expansive enterprize of his countrymen, to find their commodities of commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not yet visited any considerable city of Turkey where I did not find the Medicines of my country represented by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we see in each, on the door post of some bazaar, the peculiarly American looking Iron card, of Dr. Ayer, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the passers by can read, "*Aye'rs Cherry Pectoral for Cough's, Colds and Consumption, Sold Here.*" On a shelf behind the cross-legged mussulman are seen the bottles with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned to the crowd, and on enquiring we are told that foreigners, are not only purchasers, but the true believers themselves waive their trust in fate to try this product of American skill, when they find there is no other cure for them."

I was told here yesterday that the Cherry Pectoral had been presented to the Sultan, and is now in constant use in his harem, and in the Hospitals of the Empire."

# Legislature of North Carolina.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1855.

Several private bills were read the second and third times and passed.

The bill to authorise the Board of Literature to appoint an agent, passed its second reading; and the resolution in favor of Walter Gwynn was read the second and third times and passed.

The bill to establish the Central Bank of North Carolina, was taken up and read the second time. Mr. Wilder delivered his views at some length on the subject of banks and currency. [We hope he will write out his remarks for publication. It is a subject upon which he has bestowed much reflection, and he has treated it in a masterly manner.] The bill was laid upon the table.

NORTH CAROLINA EASTERN EXTENSION.

The Senate then took up the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad east to Beaufort from Goldsboro', on its second reading.

The Senate was addressed on the subject by Messrs. Wiggins, Eaton, Clarke, Sanders, Cherry, and Biggs. The remarks of Mr. Sanders will be found in our paper to-day; and those of Messrs. Eaton and Clarke we hope to lay at length, at an early day, before our readers. Mr. Wood spoke earnestly and warmly in favor of the bill.

The remarks of Messrs. Cherry and Biggs were rather by way of personal explanation.

Mr. Cherry thought he would have had nothing more to say on the subject of Internal Improvements. At a very early day he had defined his position.—He then gave his reasons for voting for these roads.

But another Railroad, not coming within the reasons he had given, had been before us. He had voted for this, but not finding several provisions in the bill, which he thought were in it, he had changed his vote. He commented at some length upon an article in the Standard, urging its injustice to himself. He had been glad to hear this morning that the Senator from Martin would vote for the Eastern extension. He should do so with pleasure.

Mr. Biggs rose and referred to the allusion made to him by the Senator from Bertie. The fact that he was for the Eastern extension was no new thing. He had heretofore defined his position on these questions, and had hoped that he would not be called upon to do so again. He regarded this mingling of the question of improvements with party politics, as improper. It seemed that a desire existed to operate on him personally in these matters, to affect the politics of the State. But however this might be, he was not to be carried away by this or any other influences. He was now prepared, as he had always been, to carry forward a system commensurate with the means and resources of the State. We ought to bend all our energies to complete first that great State work, the North Carolina road. The Senator from Bertie need not to have expressed surprise that he was going for the Eastern extension. It was a State work, and he felt bound to oppose all works calculated, in his judgment, to injure it.

The Senator from Bertie had referred to the Standard's article; but he had far more to complain of in this respect than that Senator. Words had been put into his mouth by the Whig press, which he had never uttered. It had been falsely stated that he said he was opposed, out and out, to the western extension. He had avowed his readiness to vote for one section of this extension, but was unwilling at this session, to go further. The ways and means should always be provided for improvements. Some gentlemen, who had been more forward on these questions than he had been, now seemed to be pausing. He stood just where he did at first. His suggestion of a transfer of stock of the North Carolina Road, to extend it east and west, appeared now to be meeting with more favor than it at first received. He was glad to find this so. He would not consent to an oppressive debt—he preferred to go forward gradually and surely, within the means of the State, and he desired to avoid all difficulty as to preserving untarnished the credit of the State.

So far as this bill was concerned, he would say to the Senator from Bertie, who had catechised him so often, that he would cheerfully vote for it.

The bill passed its second reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Boyd, Brogden, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Drake, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, Mitchell, Morissy, Oldfield, Rayner, Speight, Taylor, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wilder, and Wood—36.

Nays—Messrs. Bower, Clark, Collins, Eborn, McCleese, McDowell, Person, Sanders, Wiggins, and Willey—10.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced several bills, which were read by their titles and appropriately referred.

The bill to open the Uwharrie river to the free passage of fish, was read the second and third times and passed.

The bill to establish a Bank in

Mr. Love moved to lay the motion on the table, which was adopted—yeas 96, nays 16.

Mr. Waugh moved the Free Suffrage bill be made the special order of the day at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Jarvis moved to lay on the table, which he afterwards withdrew.

Mr. Singeltary then moved to lay on the table and take up the Senate appropriation bills, which was rejected—yeas 82, nays 27.

The bill to incorporate the Western and North Carolina Railroad company was then read the second time.

Mr. J. M. Leach, in moving to make the eastern terminus at Lexington instead of Salisbury, addressed the House at considerable length, and made a strong appeal in favor of the former.

Mr. McKesson replied to J. M. Leach's statements and contended the majority of the counties interested were in favor of Salisbury.

Mr. Sharp followed on the same side, until the hour of recess, when the House rose until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

House called to order at 3½ P. M.

Mr. Sharpe claimed the floor, and the Speaker decided he was entitled to the some.

Mr. Singeltary proposed a compromise, to take up Free Suffrage of afternoons and the Western extension of mornings.

A motion was made by Mr. Outlaw to postpone the special order, Free Suffrage, until to-morrow at half past 11.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost.

The question recurring on the motion to postpone it prevailed.

The question arising on Mr. Leach's amendment to strike out Salisbury and insert Lexington, the amendment was rejected—ayes 32, nays 66.

Mr. Jordan moved a proviso to the bill that the State shall not subscribe more than $800,000 until further legislation is had.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Patterson and McKesson.

Mr. Jordan withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Patterson moved to amend by giving future Legislatures liberty of connecting other roads with it, which was adopted.

The bill was further amended on motion of Mr. A. H. Caldwell and Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Martin moved an adjournment, which was lost.

Mr. Leach offered an amendment providi g that said road shall run as near Statesville as possible, which was adopted.

Mr. Bogle moved to amend by inserting Taylorsville as one of the points by which the road shall run.

Mr. Sherrill opposed the amendment as an unjudicious and unnecessary alteration from the original line of road, and pointed out the evil effects of the Legislature attempting to locate a railroad in every little town. Mr. S. hoped the House would not authorise this circuitous route, and thereby increase the cost without any adequate advantage.

A discussion arose upon the amendment which was continued up to the hour of recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

House called to order at 7 P. M.

The bill to charter the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad was taken up.

The question arose on the amendment offered by Mr. Bogle to run the road by Taylorsville.

It was debated at some length.

Mr. Mebane moved an amendment to the amendment by saying, "by or as near as practicable," which was accepted by Mr. Bogle.

The question arising on the amendment, the yeas and nays were called, and the amendment was rejected—ayes 38, nays 63.

The bill was further discussed, and on motion of Mr. Outlaw, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1855.

Mr. Lane obtained leave to change his vote on the bill to incorporate the Beaufort, Fayetteville and Greensboro Railroad.

Mr. McDowell offered a resolution that a message be sent to the House of Commons paoposing to adjourn on the 12th of February, which was adopted.

Mr. Rayner introduced a resolution in favor of A. J. Perry, which passed its first reading, but was rejected on its second reading.

GREENVILLE AND FRENCH BROAD ROAD.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, the Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company.

Mr. Coleman explained the provisions of the bill, and advocated its passage.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, opposed the passage of the bill. He contended that if this bill was passed, it would be an end to internal improvements in western North Carolina. He compared the different routes proposed, and endeavored to show that this project would cut off the head of improvements in the State. It would transfer Western Carolina to South Carolina. Mr. T. discussed this whole question at considerable length.

Mr. Thomas moved to postpone till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE ROAD.

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company, was then taken up.

The bill was advocated by Messrs Ashe and Morisey.

The bill passed its second reading as follows.

Yeas.—Messrs. Ashe, Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McDowell, Mills, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Speight, Taylor, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wood—32.

Nays.—Messrs, Biggs, Brogden, Collins, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Martin, Person, Rayner, Sanders, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey—13.

The Senate then took a recess until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill from the House concerning the revenue, was read the first time.

The bill to provide for a more equitable valuation of lands, and that taxes shall be listed and paid the same year, was taken up, debated at some length and laid on the table.

A bill concerning hogs running at large in the streets of Elizabeth City in the county of Pasquotank, passed its second and third readings.

Several private bills and resolutions were passed.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, asked and obtained leave to change his vote on the bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. T. H. Williams presented a memorial from the Wilmington and Manchester railroad company, praying an amendment of their charter. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Holland presented a memorial from certain citizens of Rutherford, Burke and Cleaveland in favor of forming a new county. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Barringer, from the judiciary committee, reported, and said that the provisions of his bill for punishing the issue of fraudulent stock, were already incorporated in the revised statutes, and moved the bill to be postponed to third Monday in November, 1857. Report agreed to.

Mr. T. H. Williams, from the committee on Education, on the bill concerning the Literary Board and Common Schools; and after explaining the amendments proposed to be made, moved the bill be taken up, which being agreed to, on motion of Mr. Singeltary the amendments were adopted.

Mr. Phillips proposed to strike out "federal population," and insert "white children between the ages of five and twenty."

Mr. Winston was utterly opposed to such an amendment, which he considered as going much farther than ever before offered on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Singletary, the amendment was laid on the table.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker announced the business before the House was Mr. Singeltary's amendment to the Western and North Carolina Railroad bill.

Mr. Baxter stated the adoption of the amendment would kill the bill.

Mr. Singeltary offered the amendment as he was not willing to bind the faith of the State, but wanted to leave the question open for future legislation.

After some remarks from Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, McKesson, and A. H. Caldwell,

Mr. Outlaw, while sincerely desirous to support internal improvements, could not approve of the reckless course advocated by some members of the House and Senate. Mr. O. explained his views at length on the bill, and moved to recommit it to the committee upon internal improvements. Mr J. W. Neal replied to Mr. Outlaw's remarks. Mr. Shepherd next addressed the House in an eloquent and argumentative speech, in which he examined the bill in detail, and proved it was a safe and judicious investment for the State, and an act of "sheer justice" to a hitherto neglected portion of North Carolina. We hope Mr. Shepherd will be prevailed upon to furnish his address for publication. It is an able vindication of those members who supported this most important public work.

Mr. McKesson defended the bill at considerable length; in the opening of his speech he returned his grateful acknowledgments to his distinguished and truly worthy friend from Cumberland, Mr. Shepherd, for the very able and zealous manner in which he, Mr. S., defended the bill; he then passed a handsome eulogy on Governor Bragg, for the noble sentiments uttered in his inaugural address—that the election was now over, he, Governor B., had no laurels to win, no votes to gain; and when upon the Eastern and Western extension, in his address, spoke like a fearless and sincere statesman "I have," said Mr. McK., "always regarded his excellency as a fine looking gentleman, but in listening to that glorious inaugural, particularly that part relating to Internal Improvement, I thought him the finest looking gentleman I ever saw on the speakers stand." He then made a touching appeal to his friends of the East, and pointed to them that no portion of the State had more liberal members on the floor than the free liberal members of the West; none more willing to lend a helping hand to the cause of Internal Improvements. He concluded an eloquent appeal, by saying the bill under consideration was no Western bill, it was emphatically a State bill, calculated to benefit all sections of the State; and reminded the House that not one stone had ever been broken, nor one spade of earth ever removed in works of Internal Improvements west of that flourishing and rapidly growing town, Salisbury.

Mr. Phillips was of opinion that the bill wanted some improvement; and was in favor of its recommittal to a joint select committee for correction.

Mr. Outlaw replied and argued stronly against the system pursued of increasing the public debt.

Mr. Amis complained of the manner in which the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad was dragged into debate, and was prepared to defend that measure when necessary. If gentlemen wanted to kill the Western Extension, they ought to do so on its own demerits, and not allude to other measures.

Before the question on the committee was taken, the House adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

At 7 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order. The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time:

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Center Plank Road Company.

A bill to incorporate a Company to construct a ship canal to connect the waters of Pamlico and Currituck Sounds.

A bill to incorporate the New River Navigation Company.

A bill concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

A bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad.

A bill to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad Company.

A bill concerning the erection of a monument to the signers of the declaration of Independence, in Independence square, Philadelphia.

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad Company.

A bill to incorporate the Mocksville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

A bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear.

A bill to establish the Bank of Clarendon, in the town of Fayetteville.

A bill authorizing the enclosure of the Lunatic Asylum.

A number of engrossed bills from the Senate, being part of the Revised Statutes, were read the first time, and the rules being suspended, were read the second and third times and passed.

A resolution in favor of Walter Gwynn was read the first time.

A message from the Senate disagreeing to the amendment made by the House, to the bill concerning usury. Mr. J. G. Bynum moved to lay the message on the table. Refused, and the rules being suspended, on motion of Mr. Jenkins the House receded from its amendment—yeas 52, nays 18.

A bill to prevent the obstruction of fish in Blount's creek and its tributary streams.

A bill to incorporate the Chapel Hill Plank Road Company.

A bill supplemental to the bill establishing Polk county.

Several other bills of little public interest were read until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1855.

Mr. Clarke from the committee on Education and the Literary Fund, and Mr. Fisher from the committee on Internal Improvements, made reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Biggs, a bill to incorporate the Hamilton and Enfield Plank Road Company. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a bill providing for completing a survey for a Railroad west from the French Broad River to the Tennessee line. Referred.

Mr. Faison, a bill to incorporate the Baptist Church Extension Society of North Carolina. Referred.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill to divide the State into eight judicial circuits, was taken up, and agreed to. The bill was put on its third reading. It was discussed, and various amendments offered and voted down; after which Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, moved that the same be postponed until the 4th of March next. The motion prevailed, yeas 25, nays 20.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Wilson, reported the same back to the Senate with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, the Senate proceeded to consider the engrossed bill to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company; pending the consideration of which the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met, and proceeded to consider and dispose of several Revised Statutes.

The unfinished morning business, to wit: the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, was then taken up.

Mr. Thomas, of J., moved to amend so as to provide that said Road should have the same guage with the North Carolina Railroad. Negatived, yeas 4, nays 34. Mr. Thomas moved other amendments, which were voted down. Mr. Thomas then stated that, having done his duty, as he conceived, with reference to this measure, he should make no further effort to amend or in opposition to the bill; but would ask leave to enter on the Journal of the Senate his protest against the measure. He asked time to prepare the protest, containing his reasons for his course upon the bill.

The bill was then read a second time and passed, yeas 28, nays 7.

The Senate then took up the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina, on its second reading; pending the consideration of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Headen, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bill was made the order of the day on Friday next at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, the bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, was made the special order for to-day at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill for the construction of a Ship Canal at Pamlico Sound, was made the order of the day on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Center Plank Road Company, was made the order of the day on Saturday next at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, the bill to incorporate the Mocksville and Wilkesboro', Plank Road Company, was made the order of the day on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the bill to incorporate the New River Navigation Company, was made the order of the day on Friday next, at half past 11 o'clock.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved that the bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, be referred to the committee of the whole on Banking.

Mr. Shepherd opposed the application, as it would place the bill in a position not to be acted on.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell said efforts were making to stave off the bill for the North Carolina Railroad, complained of the manner in which his bank bill was treated, and commented on the favor shown to other projects.

Mr. Myers moved to lay the motion on the table, which he afterwards withdrew.

Mr. T. H. Williams stated he had also a bill in the committee of whole, and had equal right to complain; but under the present circumstances he could not support the motion.

Mr. J. G. Bynum was in favor of the reference.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell withdrew his motion.

Mr. Singletary renewed the motion, but included all the Banking bills on the table.

Mr. Myers moved to lay the motion on the table. Refused. Yeas 42, Nays 67.

The motion to refer to the committee of the whole was then agreed to.

A motion of Mr. Gentry to make Alleghany county bill the special order of the day, was rejected. A communication was read from the Treasurer, with a return of the amount paid for the Geological survey of the State.

Also the particulars of the arrangement made to meet the liabilities of the State, due in New York on the 31st Dec mber last.

Mr. Steele presented reports from the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Whitaker presented a report from the committee on Claims.

Mr. Waugh presented reports from the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Singeltary presented a resolution instructing the chairman of the committee of the whole to report the bills on Banking back to the House. Rejected.

Mr. Perkins's resolution that no bill be introduced after the 8th February was adopted.

Mr. Hill's resolution that no member speak longer than fifteen minutes on any subject, was adopted.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill concerning the sale of rice. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business of yesterday, was Mr. Singletary's amendment to the Western extension bill. [Mr. Singeltary's amendment was "hat the capital stock of the company shall not be increased without the consent of the Legislature."]

After a few remarks from Messrs. Singletary and Myers, the amendment was rejected. Yeas 51, Nays 60.

Mr. McKesson in the course of some remarks said that if the people of Pitt were opposed to internal improvements, they might well be proud of their representative.

Mr. Singeltary in reply, said that if the people of Burke had a taste for poetry and Railroads, they ought to be well pleased with the character their representative had acquired in the House.

Amendments by Messrs. Jones and Winston being adopted, the bill passed its second reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Amis, Barringer, Baxter, Black, Bogle, Bryson, J. G. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Cansler, Carmichael, Chadwick, Cofield, Cook, Dunn, Flynt, Furr, Garland, Gorrell, G. Green, M. Green, Grist, J. H. Headen, Hill, Holland, Horton, Houston, Humphreys, Jarvis, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, H. Leach, Lovo, McDuffie, McKesson, McMillan, Meares, Mebane, Mordecai, Myers, S. J. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Rand, Regan, Rolen, Rose, Russel, Sharpe, Shepherd, Sherrill, Shipp, Simmons, Steele, Sutton, Turner, Vance, Waugh, Whitaker, G. M. White, N. B. Whitfield, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, T. H. Williams, Wright and Yancey—71.

Nays—Messrs. Badham, A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Cotten, Craven, Daniel, Daughtry, Dortch, Eure, Gentry, Gilliam, Harrison, Jenkins, Long, Mann, Martin, J. W. Neal, Outlaw, Selby, Settle, Shaw, Singeltary, Smallwood, Smith, Stubbs, Thornburg, Tomlinson, Watts, L. Whitfield, Whitlock, C. W. Williams, D. Williams and Winston—38.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Dargan, Davenport, A. Headen, Lancaster, J. M. Leach, Lyon, March, Perkins, Walser and J. H. White—10.

On motion of Mr. Meares, the bill establishing a scientific and military academy was taken up and read. Mr. Meares requested any debate on the subject would be deferred until its third reading, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

The Dan River and Yadkin Railroad bill was taken up and read. Mr. Amis spoke at length in favor of the bill, which was opposed by Mr. Phillips.

The House having reconsidered and indefinitely postponed the resolution limiting speeches to fifteen minutes, the debate was resumed by Mr. Amis, who spoke until the hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Humphrey moved the Beaufort and Fayetteville Railroad bill be made the order of the day on Friday at 12 o'clock.

The debate on the Dan River and Yakkin Railroad bill was resumed.

Mr. J. W. Neal supported the bill.

Mr. Winston opposed the bill at considerable length.

Mr. Settle answered Mr. Winston in defence of a bill which concerned not only the County of Rockingham, but also those of Person and Caswell counties, which yielded to none in the State in the extent of their agricultural and mining resources.

Mr. Settle stated that Rockingham paid more taxes than any one of 61 counties, and Caswell still more, and concluded a very strong appeal for the bill by demanding it as an act of justice and right, to enable that section to meet the demands of an increased taxation.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell, made an animated speech against the bill as calculated to injure the North Carolina Railroad, and created considerable meriment by enumerating the public offices held by citizens from that favored section, from the late Governor down to the Principal Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Bullock made an eloquent reply to Mr. D. F. Caldwell.

After some further debate between Messrs. Winston and Caldwel against, and Messrs Amis, Settle, and J. W. Neal in favor of it,

The bill was rejected, yeas 38, nays 63.

The bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, (granting one million of dollars) was then taken up.

Mr. Houston moved that the bill be laid on the table in order to take up his bill to create nine judicial circuits; rejected.

The bill was read and remained under consideration until the hour of recess.

The following remarks were excluded in our last for want of space:

Mr. Humphrey said he desired to make a single remark since the question of a prohibitory liquor law had been brought into this discussion.

Although a Son of Temperance, he was not in favor of prohibition; he promised his constituents during the canvass last summer that he should oppose anything like a law prohibiting the use of spirituous liquors, and he expected to carry out that promise in good faith whenever occasion required. He did not consider that the question before the House had anything to do with the Maine Liquor Law, nor did he think the 20th section of the bill contemplated any such object. Our revenue had to be increased, and he expected to support the bill as reported by the committee of the whole; and as he was opposed to any amendment, he should therefore vote against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Columbus.


# The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1855.


## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Free Suffrage bill has passed three readings in each House, and has been ordered to be enrolled.

The Revenue Bill has passed the Commons, and is now before the Senate.

The bill for the extension west from Salisbury of the North Carolina Railroad, has passed the Senate, and also its second reading in the Commons.

The bill for the extension east from Goldsborough to Beaufort of the North Carolina Road, has passed the Commons, and also its second reading in the Senate.

The bill for the Wilmington and Charlotte Road has passed the Commons, and also its second reading in the Senate.

The bill for the Dan River and Yadkin Road, which had passed the Senate, was rejected in the Commons on Thursday evening last.

The bill for the Road from Beaufort by way of Clinton, Warsaw, and Fayetteville to the coal fields in Chatham, has passed the Senate and is now before the Commons.

The bill for the Greenville and French Broad Road has passed the Commons, and has been read the second time in the Senate.

The bill to endorse the bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to the amount of $800,000, has passed the Senate and is now before the Commons.

The bill to connect, by a ship canal, the waters of Pamlico, Currituck and Albemarle Sounds with those of Chesepeake Bay, has passed the Senate, and is now before the Commons.

The bill to improve the navigation of New River, in Onslow County, has passed the Senate and is now before the Commons.

We refer our readers to the proceedings.

## FREE SUFFRAGE.

On Wednesday last, in the Commons, the Free Suffrage bill passed its second reading by a vote of 93 to 15—twenty-one votes more than the Constitutional majority; and was then read a third time by general consent and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Outlaw introduced as an amendment Mr. Graham's bill for calling a Convention, with the exception that the bill provided for limiting the proposed Convention as to taxation and the basis; and Mr. Winston proposed to amend by inserting a provision that a two-thirds vote of the two Houses should be required, and not a majority only, as in Mr. Graham's bill. Messrs. Winston and Steele ably advocated the amendment thus proposed, and Mr. Phillips opposed it. The amendment prevailed by a decided vote, and Mr. Outlaw's amendment, as amended, did not prevail; so the Free Suffrage bill passed its second reading as it came from the Senate.

Mr. Outlaw, it is known, is a pointed and effective speaker; but on this occasion he was wide of the mark. The people are not prepared for a Convention, and they are determined to have Free Suffrage. Its real friends in the House have, as a general rule, voted against all amendments—for amendments, whatever the object of those who offered them might have been, could have had no other effect than to obstruct and retard the passage of the bill.

Mr. Outlaw referred to the introduction of Free Suffrage as an issue, and gave it as his opinion that it was introduced for partizan purposes. This charge has been again and again repelled. The Free Suffrage principle was advocated from the first, as it is now, on its intrinsic merits, and because it is, in itself, just and right; and if a partizan aspect has been given to it, it has been done by federal whig leaders. Why did not Gov. Manly, and Mr. Outlaw, and others, in 1848, conceding as we understand them to do, that the principle is right, take ground for it with Gov. Reid, and commend it to general public favor and approval? Was it not partizan feeling that prevented them from doing this? Where, then, is the charge of partizanship in this matter? Does it not fall directly on Mr. Outlaw and those with whom he is acting on this question?

Mr. Winston, Mr. Outlaw's colleague, has been a Free Suffrage man, we believe, from the first. We refer to the fact with a feeling of gratification. This question, involving as it does a fundamental principle of free government, towers above the party contests of the time. We are gratified, too, to find him and Mr. Steele, with other gentlemen who have acted with the late Whig party, taking ground against Mr. Graham's revolutionary proposition for a Convention. The people, whose approval is far more to be desired than any word of commendation which may fall from our feeble pen, will perceive in their course in this respect, and will so pronounce as occasion may offer, a just and most worthy regard for the Constitution itself, which is the anchor of our rights and liberties—the surest protection against revolution or reckless innovation and change.

The Democrats have occupied but little time in discussing the question of Free Suffrage. Their minds were thoroughly made up, and they felt that the people looked for action rather than words on this great question. They have presented, too, an united front in favor of the measure; and they have maintained that front through protracted parliamentary contests, with a firmness of bearing and fidelity to the principle of Free Suffrage itself, worthy of lasting praise.

☞ We had the pleasure, on Wednesday, of listening to a most able and impressive Speech by Mr. Shepherd, one of the Commoners from Cumberland, in favor of the extension west of the North Carolina Railroad. It was an effort in every respect highly creditable to Mr. S. and to the noble County which he in part represents.

☞ Henry Wilson, the Freesoiler and Know-Nothing candidate, was on Wednesday last elected United States' Senator from Massachusetts. Shades of Daniel Webster and "honest" John Davis! what a disgrace!

☞ Gen. Dockery, the late Whig candidate for Governor, was in this City during the present week. The General appeared to be in good health.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 30, 1855.

HOUSE. Reports from committees were made and referred. Mr. Wright moved a resolution requesting the President to communicate the diplomatic correspondence between the United States and France and England respecting Cuba. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for a subterranean telegraph to the Pacific. Mr. Benton spoke against it. Mr. Latham spoke in its favor, and a long discussion ensued.

SENATE. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Fitzpatrick spoke, showing the necessity of a large military force in the Indian territory. Mr. Shields was in favor of 3000 volunteers, as better adapted to service in the Indian country, and less expensive than regulars. The bill was supported by Mr. Pearce of Maryland, who thought the volunteer system, as proposed by Mr. Shields, as not in general favor. A long discussion ensued on the subject.

☞ Mr. Cherry, the Senator from Bertie, referred in his place on Tuesday last, to an article in the last Standard in relation to his course on internal improvements; and insisted that injustice had been done him in the article.

We are certainly not disposed to misrepresent the position of any Senator, and we do not perceive that we have done injustice to the Senator from Bertie. We gave facts from the record in relation to his course on the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad; we referred to what we regarded as "much apparent difficulty" on the Senator's part in supporting the Western extension; and taking his change of vote on the Dan River and Yadkin measure as in instance in point, we contrasted his course on the subject of improvements with that of Col. Biggs, who had been so freely catechised by him as to his internal improvement views and opinions.

That Mr. Cherry had "difficulty" in supporting the Western extension is known, we think, to the Senate. We remember that, when he first catechised Col. Biggs, he said, in reply to Col. B., that he "thought" he would vote for the bill—he was embarrassed by it as it was, and desired to see it amended in some respect or other, we do not recollect in what; and then he added, we think, that he would say that he "would vote for the bill." Is it not clear, then, that he had "difficulty" on the subject?

The report of Mr. Cherry's remarks on Tuesday, which we have copied from the Star, will show his own statement, in brief, of his position in relation to the Dan River and Yadkin Road. We referred, as we had a right to do, to the Senator's change of vote on that measure; and we repeat, we exhibited in contrast with this the course of Col. Biggs, which we considered and still consider more consistent on the subject of improvements than that of Mr. Cherry.

Mr. Cherry has misapprehended us if he supposes we intended to produce the impression that he *pretends* to be for internal improvements and at the same time votes against them. We intended to show just the contrary. It is apparent, we think, that the Senator is restrained, by theviews and feelings of his constituents in relation to a heavy State debt; he cannot go as far as he desires to go, and hence, in our judgment, his "difficulties" on the subject. This is our opinion, and we are entitled to entertain and express it; and we go further and say, what we substantially declared in our last article, that *Mr. Cherry is not the man to lead the Whig forces on questions of internal improvement* Mr. Gilmer, or Mr. Graham, or Mr. Haughton would, it seems to us, occupy such a position, and could catechise Col. Biggs, if they saw fit to do so, with much more consistency and propriety than he can.

We made what we considered a legitimate comment on Mr. Cherry's course. If he cannot go as far for internal improvements as he could wish, or stand by every vote he gives on the subject, the fault is not ours. He must take the consequences in the public prints, as well as before the Whig party of the State, of his own course as exhibited in debate and on the journals of the Senate. At any rate, when *he* comes forward to catechise Col. Biggs he opens the door to inquiries into his own consistency and as to his own position on the subject; and he must not expect exemption, under such circumstances, from the comments or criticism of the press.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 30. The steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 20th January, arrived to-day. The steamer America arrived out in her usual time. Her news from the U. S. imparted a buoyancy to the Liverpool cotton market; and cotton closed at a slight advance on previous quotations. Milligan reports the sales of the week as amounting to 56,000 bales; the sales of Orleans middling were at 5 3-16ths. There was no improvement in the Manchester market. The previous decline in breadstuffs was overcome at the close of the market. On Friday, flour advanced 2d.; wheat was firm and inactive; corn had slightly improved, and closed at 6d. better. Consols 91¼.

Matters in the Crimea remain unchanged. Negotiations are progressing; but nothing decisive has been done.

NEW FRUITS.—We have from the books of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company a statement of the number of barrels of Naval Stores, bales Cotton, feet Timber and Lumber, brought to this place over the road during the year ending November 30th, 1854; from which we learn that there were 17,469 bbls. Spirits Turpentine; 78,135 do. Rosin; 2,872 do. Tar; 2,687 do. Turpentine; 2,627 bales Cotton; 1,701,164 feet Timber; and 412,000 do. Lumber.

When it is remembered that the road was not completed until the 10th October last, and that this produce is the result of operation on the eastern half only, some idea may be formed of the immense receipts which will pour over this road to our wharves now that it is entirely completed.—*Wil. Her.*

*From California.*

*New Orleans, Jan.* 28.—The Crescent City, from Havana, with dates to the 24th, has arrived.

The Falcon, it is reported, will sail for New York the 27th.

Texas dates report a battle on Pecos river, between Camanches and Rangers. Seven Indians killed, and some taken prisoners.

The Steamship Daniel Webster, from California, connected with the Uncle Sam, from San Francisco.

The California Legislature met on the 1st, and appointed the 10th instant for the election of U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Gwin.

King Kammehamaha, of the Sandwich Islands, is dead. His son succeeds him.

We experienced a very severe gale in this neighborhood on last Sunday night, accompanied by very severe thunder and lightning, and considerable rain. We are not aware that any damage was done by the storm in this neighborhood; though we notice by our exchanges that other places did not come off so well. At Clinton, the frame of the new Baptist Church was thrown down; the frame of the new Methodist Church was also injured, and the stable of Mr. Graves was upset, and his carriage broken to pieces. A great deal of damage was done in Baltimore, and a number of lives were lost. At Wilmington, also, the shipping suffered severely.

*Fay. Argus*

"The election of such an open and avowed enemy to the South as Wilson is, would be received with great dissatisfaction throughout the whole of this section of the Union. The Know-Nothings, having the power, should exercise it wisely and discreetly."

Thus speaks the N. O. Bulletin, the Leading Whig paper of Louisiana. Every word it says is true—and it is a matter of wonder and alarm to see Know-Nothing organs, in our midst, attempt to justify the election of Wilson, as a favorable sign in the history of Massachusetts! Can the South require a stronger proof of the damning influence of Know-Nothingism!—*Rich. Enq.*

SINGULAR DEATHS OF TWO CLERGYMEN. It is stated that the Rev. Cyrus Johnson D. D., of Charlotte, N. C., died suddenly of apoplexy, on the 25th instant, in an omnibus whilst going to the Railroad depot. He was on his way to Fort Mills for the purpose of marrying a gentleman and lady. He was the second clergyman who had been engaged to perform the ceremony. The Rev. A. S. Watts, who had been engaged for the same purpose, died a few days previous.

*Washington, Jan.* 30.—Lieut. Hunter, of the Bainbridge, has been dismissed by the President, for leaving his squadron at the Brazil station, and coming home.


Premium Circular Saws.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL, GIVEN AT THE Mechanic's Institute at its recent annual exhibition held at Richmond, Va, for the encouragement and promotion of American Manufactures was awarded to Toland and Burger, for specimens of their celebrated circular and other Saws.

The proprietors beg respectfully to call the further attention of Merchants, Founders, Mill men and the public generally, to the concurrent testimony of some of most influential and highly respectable citizens of the City of Richmond.

TREDEGAR FOUNDRY,
Richmond, October 30, 1854.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the Richmond made Saws of Messrs Toland & Burger, have proved equal to any we have used. We recommend these gentlemen to all who desire to encourage enterprise at home, and are much pleased to learn that they are receiving a liberal patronage.

ANDERSON DELANY & CO.

Richmond Va. Oct. 30, 1854.

The undersigned have sold thirty or more large Circular Saws, manufactured here by Messrs Toland & Burger, and we take pleasure in saying we have not heard a complaint of one that we have sold.

We keep an assortment of all the different kinds of Saws they make, viz: Circular Saws, all sizes, Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Rip, Hand, Panel, Wood and Web Saws. We respectfully ask the attention of the Public to these Goods, as they are made in Virginia, are warranted in every respect; if they do not give full satisfaction, they can be returned, and they are sold low as similar goods can be purchased in the United States.

SMITH & HARWOOD,
Dealers in Harware, &c., No. 85 Main St.

EAGLE FOUNDRY OFFICE,
Richmond, 22d August 1854.

MESSRS. TOLAND & BURGER:

*Gentlemen.* It gives me pleasure to be enabled to state that the Circular Saws I have obtained from you for the use of my mills, are of very superior quality, and have given entire satisfaction to my customers in every instance; and I do not hesitate to pronounce them equal in every respect, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory within my knowledge, and can confidently recommend them to the public. Very respectfully, yours,

P. RAHM.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,
Richmond, 30th August, 1854.

MESSRS. TOLAND & BERGER:

*Gentlemen*—I have put in operation, since my connection with the above establishment, several of your Circular Saws; and they perform well, and I would recommend them to all in want of a good article.

JOHN CLARKE, *Sawyer.*

TERMS OF WARRANTY.

All Saws manufactured by and stamped Toland and Burger, are fully warranted, including temper, truth and soundness.

We challenge the production of a single instance in which we have failed to make good our Warranty. Purchasers will recollect that no other manufacturers give a full Warranty, either in Europe or America.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

TOLAND & BURGER.

Richmond, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—6maw.

FIRE COMPANIES. THE CITIZENS OF Raleigh are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies, two of said Companies to consist of forty men each, and the other of twenty men, the first two to be known as Fire Companies number 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "an act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish either of the City Constables with their names on or before Saturday the 24th day of February, 1855, on which day if the prescribed number (one hundred) have not previously volunteered a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Companies are exempt by act of Assembly from military duty during their term of service except the country should be at war.

WM. DALLAS HAYHOOD, *Int'd.*

Raleigh, February 2, 1855. 22—td.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE subscriber, about the last of November, 1854, a small red bay mule with two white spots on his back where the saddle works. Said mule was traded to me at Nash Court in November last, I got him from a horse trader from Virginia who said he had traded for him a few days before from some man in the lower part of Nash or the upper part of Edgecombe.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the mule, or five dollars for any information so that I can get him.

JAMES M. HARRIS.

Raleigh, February 2, 1855. 22—8t.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS FOR 1855.—The subscribers have this day received by the Adams Express Co., Beebe & Co's. Spring Style of Fashionable Hats. For their beauty and lightness please call and examine them.

Also, Warburton's style with corrugated brims. Something new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Feb. 2, 1855. 22

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE PUT THE CARRIAGE AND Buggy, which we exhibited at the State Fair, into the hands of Mr. James Harris, of Raleigh, for sale.

Persons wishing to purchase, or having a desire to examine a fine piece of work, will call on Mr. Harris.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Kinston, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—3w.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A GOOD NURSE. A middle-aged woman preferred. Inquire at this office.

January 31, 1855. 21—3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Equity. Calvin Richardson and wife Piety and others vs. Joel Pridgen, Abijah Pridgen, Willie Pridgen, Henry Pridgen, Raiford Kent and wife Celey, and the heirs of Josiah Pridgen.—Petition for the sale of Lands.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the Court to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, or judgment *pro confesso*

## BY AUTHORITY.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.*

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars

For the completion and the publication of the works of Thomas Jefferson, and pay of the editor of said work, seven thousand two hundred dollars

To enable the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to replace the seven volumes and Atlas of the Exploring Expedition, destroyed by the burning of the Library and the plates and other property destroyed by the fire in Philadelphia, including binding, nine thousand and ten dollars and seventy-five cents

*Executive.*—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars

For compensation of Secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars

*Department of State.*—For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars

*For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department.*—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars

And such sum shall be paid for publishing the laws in California, Oregon, and Washington, as the Secretary of State may deem reasonable

For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including cases, labor, and transportation, ten thousand dollars

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars

For copperplate printing, books, and maps, one thousand dollars

For newspapers, four hundred dollars

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars; said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary, to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars

For purchasing for the use of the State Department, one hundred copies of Little and Brown's edition of the United States Statutes at Large, and the same number of the pamphlet laws of the Thirty-third Congress, three thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars

For the purchase of fifty sets of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars

For the purchase of copies of the Reports of the Supreme Court and Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States for the executive offices of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, four hundred and fifty dollars

*Northeast Executive Building.*—For compensation of the superintendent and four watchmen of the northeast executive building, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For fuel, light, labor, and repairs, three thousand three hundred dollars

*Treasury Department.*—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, thirty thousand nine hundred dollars

For compensation of Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, thirty-one thousand seven hundred dollars

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger, in his office, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars

For compensation to temporary clerks, employed in the office of the Third Auditor on bounty-land service, and arrears of pay, twenty-one thousand six hundred and eight dollars: *Provided*, That no clerk shall receive more than at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum under this act, except one, whose salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and four whose compensation shall be four dollars per day

For compensation of the Fourth Aditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand three hundred dollars

For the compensation of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, one hundred and thirty thousand six hundred dollars

For compensation af the Treasury of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, and an assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars—the office of assistant messenger being hereby created, at an annual salary of five hundred dollars

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messengers of the Light House Board, seven thousand six hundred dollars

*Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.*—For labor, blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed—ten thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars

For miscellaneous, two thousand eight hundred dollars

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, books to supply deficiencies in the documentary library, labor, and miscellaneous items, two thousand four hundred dollars

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars

For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and cases for records and official papers, one thousand two hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, three hundred dollars

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For Blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, labor, two newspapers, the Union and Intelligencer, preserving files and papers, expenses of bounty land service, miscellaneous items, and arrearages, four thousand five hundred dollars

In the office of the Fourt Auditor:

For stationery, books, and binding, six hundred dollars

For labor, one hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, two hundred and fifty dollars

For hire of laborerf, three hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, including purchase of new furniture, five hundred dollars

In the office of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department:

For labor, stationery, blank books, (including forty large ledgers,) binding, and ruling, ten thousand and fifty dollars

For miscellaneous items, file-boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe-keeping of papers, new furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messenger, telegraphic despatches, and stoves, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars

In the office of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full binding twenty-three books for recording the Collector's quarterly abstracts of the commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, one thousand five hundred dollars

For blank books, binding, and stationery, one thousand five hundred

For labor and other miscellaneous items, including carpeting, office furniture, and for additional cases for filing the accounts of the First Auditor, two thousand five hundred dollars

For arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, returned by the Collectors of the customs, one thousand dollars

In the office of the Solicitor:

For blank books, binding and stationery, one thousand dollars

For miscellaneous items, two huadred dollars

For statutes and law reports, including those of the several States, one thousand dollars

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars

*Light Houses Board.* For blank books, binding, and stationery, two hundred and fifty dollars

For miscellaneous expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars

For postage, one hundred and twenty dollars

*For the General Purposes of the South-east Executive Building.* For compensation of eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, four thousand eight hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars

For rent of building occupied in part by the Attorney-General, and in part by the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars

For fuel, watching, and miscellaneous items for the same, five thousand dollars

For rent of the building occupied by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, six hundred dollars

For fuel, watching, labor, lights, and other miscellaneous items for the same, three thousand four hundred dollars

For rent of the building occupied by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, eight hundred dollars

For fuel, watching, light, and other miscellaneous items for the same, three thousand two hundred dollars

*Department of the Interior.* For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers, in his office, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, three thousand seven hundred dollars

For library, books, and maps, one thousand dollars

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars

For contingent expenses of said office:

For compensation of six laborers, three thousand dollars

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty; patents and other records; tract-books and blank books for this and the district land offices; binding plats books for this and the district land offices; binding plats and field-notes; stationery, office furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, twenty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars

For contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty; military bounty acts of twenty-eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and twenty-second of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and act of thirty-first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty thousand dollars

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, nine hundred dollars

For labor, three hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars

For rent of building on Seventh street, for the office of Indian Affairs, commencing the twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at twelve hundred dollars per annum, one thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents

For compensation of four watchmen for building occupied by the office of Indian Affairs, commencing the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars

For fuel and lights, and necessary fixtures for warming and lighting the rooms occupied by the office of Innian Affairs, six hundred and sixteen dollars

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and four messengers in his office, ninety-seven thousand eight hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said office:

For engraving and printing bounty-land certificates, five thousand dollars

For stationery, three thousand dollars

For binding books, two thousand dollars

For furniture, five hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars

For compensation of laborers, fifteen hundred dollars

*For the General Purposes of the Department of the Interior.* For compensation of four watchmen for the eastern wing of the Patent Office, occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, two thousand four hundred dollars

For the purchase of books for the library of the Patent-Office, and for supplying a deficiency in former appropriations, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the Patent fund

To reimburse the Patent fund for expenses already incurred and paid for furnishing the new wing of the Patent Office Building, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars of the appropriation made by the act approved thirty-firs of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for furnishing said wing, be and the same is hereby authorized to be transferred by the proper accounting officers of the treasury to the credit of the Patent fund

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars

For the preservation of the collections of the Exploring Expedition

For compensation of keepers, watchmen, and laborers, two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars

For contingent expenses, one hundred dollars

*Surveyors-General and their Clerks.* For compensation of the Surveyor-General northwest of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of California, and the clerks in his office, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars

For clerks in the office of the Surveyors-General, including the offices in Oregon and California, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, forty thousand dollars

For salary of the Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars

For compensation of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, and the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand five hundred ninety-five dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For advertising for proposals for paper, one thousand dollars

For blank books, stationery, postage, and miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars

*War Department.* For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, stationery, and labor, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars

For extra clerk hire, one thousand five hundred dollars

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant-General, eleven thousand six hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, six hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, including office furniture, six hundred dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, fourteen thousand dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of clothing and equipage, Philadelphia, four thousand and forty dollars

Contingent expenses of the office of the Quartermaster-General, including the office at Philadelphia:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, seven hundred dollars

For labor, one hundred and fifty dollars

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars

For office rent at Philadelphia, five hundred dollars

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, ten thousand nine hundred dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, eight thousand dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, stationery, advertising, labor, and miscellaneous, three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, seven thousand four hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, four hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, including subscription to two daily Washington newspapers, five hundred dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon-General, four thousand four hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binning and stationery, two hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and twenty-five dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, five thousand six hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, ten thousand four hundred dollars

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding-General, one thousand seven hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars

*For the General Purposes of the North-west Executive Building.* For compensation of four watchmen of the north-west executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars

For rent of house on north-west corner of F and Seventeenth streets, or such other building as the Secretary of War may select, and warming all the rooms in it, twenty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to purchase the said building at a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the building on the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, two thousand six hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For miscellaneous items, including labor, one thousand four hundred dollars

*Navy Department.* For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand one hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the clerks and messenger in his office, ten thousand eight hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books and stationery, five hundred dollars

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and of the civil engineer, clerks, and messenger, in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For labor, three hundred and sixty dollars

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, and incidental items, eight hundred dollars

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the chief naval constructor, engineer-in-chief, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty thousand eight hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars

For labor, three hundred dollars

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, seven thousand three hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said bureau:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and seventy dollars

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seven thousand nine hundred dollars

Contingent expenses of said office:

For labor, one hundred and eighty dollars

For blank books and stationery, three hundred and fifty dollars

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars

*For the General Purposes of the South-west Executive Building.* For compensation of four watchmen of the south-west executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand eight hundred and [sixty] sixty-five dollars

*Post-Office Department.* For compensation of the Postmaster-General, three Assistant Postmasters-General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and watchmen of said department, one hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars

For compensation of temporary clerks necessarily employed from the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, and ninety-eight cents

Contingent expenses of said department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post-Office building, (including the Auditor's office,) oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, day watchmen, and for miscellaneous, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars

For repairs of the General Post-Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire-places and furnaces in order, two thousand five hundred dollars

For paper and printing for the Executive Departments, including paper, printing, and binding the annual "Statement of Commerce and Navigation," and paper and printing the annual "Estimates of Appropriations," thirty thousand eight hundred dollars

*Mint of the United States.*—

At Philadelphia.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter, and refiner, chief coiner, and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter, and refiner and seven clerks, twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars

For wages of workmen, seventy-two thousand dollars

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States Mint for coinage, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

For incidental and contingent expenses, including acids, copper, zinc, salt, fuel, melting-pots, and other materials, and wastage of gold and silver, being, in addition to other available funds, fifty-six thousand dollars

At New Orleans.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner melter, and refiner, and three clerks, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars

For wages of workmen, in addition to other available funds, thirty-two thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-five cents

For wastage and incidental expenses, in addition to other available funds, seventy thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty-five cents

For rebuilding portions of the walls and complete repairs of the building of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, thirty-seven thousand dollars

At Charlotte, North Carolina.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, ossayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars

For incidental and contingent expenses, including pay of two watchmen, two thousand one hundred dollars

At Dahlonega, Georgia.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred [dollars]

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, wastage, and purchase of new scales, two thousand five hundred dollars

At San Francisco, California.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter, refiner, and coiner, and five clerks, twenty-eight thousand dollars

For wages of workmen, seventy-eight thousand dollars

For incidental and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars

Assay Office, New York.

For salaries of officers and clerks, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars

For wages of workmen, thirty thousand dollars

For incidental and contingent expenses, fifty-nine thousand three hundred dollars

*Government in the Territories.*—

Territory of Oregon.

For salaries of Governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars

That George L. Curry, Secretary of Oregon, be allowed and paid the salary of governor for and during the time he discharged the duties of governor, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty three

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars

Territory of Minnesota.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, thirty thousand dollars

Territory of New Mexico.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said Territory, including the compensation of the person employed by the governor as a translator, fifteen hundred dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, including the compensation of the person employed by the governor to revise and correct the laws of New Mexico, and the expense of printing the same, twenty thousand dollars

To enable the secretary of the treasury to pay for the preservation of the archives of the Territory from May fifth, to September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty dollars

Territory of Utah.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars

Disbursements having been made from the appropriations for compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses, by the secretaries of the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota, and Utah, under the authority of territorial laws, or resolutions; and the accounting officers of the treasury having disallowed several payments in settling the accounts of said secretaries, because they were not authorized by the act of August twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to cause credits to be given to said secretaries for such disbursements so disallowed as he shall find to be equitable and just

That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized to adjust the expense of a board of commissioners appointed under an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved by the governor thereof, January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to prepare a code of laws and of practice for said Territory; and the just and proper compensation and expense found to have been necessarily incurred before the passage of this resolution, the evidence of which, with the laws drawn by said commissioners, shall be submitted in detail to said accounting officers, and the amounts so found shall be paid from the balance of appropriations for "compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Territory of Utah" now standing on the books of the treasury unexpended: *Provided*, That the authority to charge the expense on said balance is not an approval by Congress of the act of the territorial legislature of Utah creating a board, for a term of years, to report laws, from time to time, for the action of the legislature of said Territory

Territory of Washington.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars

For contingent expenses of said territory, including salary of clerk of executive department, one thousand five hundred dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars

To reimburse the fund appropriated to defray the pay and mileage of members of the legislative assembly and the contingent expenses thereof, the amount fraudulently taken from said fund by Henry V. Colter, and to relieve Charles I. Mason, secretary of said Territory, from his liability therefor, two thousand dollars

For compensation and expense of commission to frame a code of laws for the Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars

(To be continued.)


**THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.**—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

**YADKIN INSTITUTE.**—THIS INSTITUTION is located in Yadkin county, N. C., ten miles north of Yadkinsville. The institution is in the country in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The fourth session opened Tuesday 9th of Jan. 1855, in a new and commodious building.

J. K. SPEER, *Principal.*

Miss CORNELIA LAWRENCE, of Somerville Female Seminary, in charge of the Female Department.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| English Branches, from | $5 to $10 |
| Latin, | 10 |
| French, | 5 |
| Needle Work, | 5 |
| Music, with use of instrument, | 15 |

Board, including washing $5 per month. We solicit a liberal patronage, as we hope to be able to prepare young gentleman and ladies to enter College as thoroughly as at any institution of the kind. A Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus will soon be in order for use. Young ladies can be accommodated with board near the Institute; young gentleman in the immediate vicinity. For more information, address the Principal at Mount Nebo Yadkin county, N. C.

Jan. 26, 1854. 19—4t.

**DISSOLUTION.** THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barnaud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public genreally.

WILSON & GRICE.

PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.** THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.

WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

**NORTH CAROLINA,** GRANVILLE COUNTY. The undersigned having been appointed Commissioners by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, to distribute the effects of James Nuttall, an insolvent debtor, amongst his creditors, upon claims prior to the filing of his schedule, on the 20th July, A. D. 1853, hereby give notice to all such creditors to present their respective claims, properly authenticated, before them at the Superior Court Clerk's office, in Oxford, on Saturday the 17th February next, when and where the undersigned will examine and pass upon the same. And the said James Nutall is also hereby notified to attend, if he shall see fit.

JAS. C. COOPER, } *Com.*
EUGENE GRISSOM. }

January 19, 1855. 17—4t.

[Pr. Ad'r. $1 75.]

**DR. E. C. ROBINSON,**
SURGEON DENTIST,

**RESPECTFULLY** INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.

He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.

Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.

Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.

He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. R. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.

January 10, 1855. 14—3m.

☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

**Notice of Assignment.**

**THE** SUBSCRIBER HAVING FOR THE BENEFIT of all his creditors made an assignment of all his estate, stock in trade, &c., to Edward Cantwell, Attorney at Law, office on the corner below the Cape Fear Bank, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and such of his creditors as desire the benefit of said assignment, will find the Release open for their signature for sixty days when a sale will be had and an equal distribution of the proceeds thereof made among the releasing creditors. F. MAHLER.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1855. 15—8t.

**Selling out at Cost!**

**JEWELRY,** FANCY GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, CHINA GOODS, WINES AND LIQUORS. The subscriber being desirous of winding up his present business offers for sale at reduced prices his whole stock.

The goods have all been selected with care and much labor in the Northern Cities, and present the choicest assortment that can be found anywhere.

Persons desirous of obtaining bargains are invited to call and examine. H. & F. MAHLER, Agents.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1855. 15—8t.

**BROKE JAIL IN LOUISBURG,** FRANKLIN County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th instant, WILLIS ROWLAND, who is about 55 or 60 years old, of low stature, tolerably stout, with black hair and very common appearance, and no particular marks known by me.

Said Rowland was imprisoned under the charge of stealing a negro, the property of Wm. Jeffreys, of Franklin county. He should be taken and confined in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to the Jailor at Louisburg. WM. F. SYKES, Jailor.

January 12, 1855. 15—tf.

**Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.**

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

**FRUIT TREES.**—THE UNDERSIGNED has now at Raleigh, in Mr. Thompson's lot, below the Baptist Church, and at David Henry Stephenson's, 3,000 FRUIT TREES, of the finest kinds of fruit, early and late, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Apricots and Nectarines.

I shall be absent from Raleigh about two weeks. During my absence, orders for trees should be left with Mr. Thompson, and they will be selected and delivered by said D. H. Stephenson.

I shall be back towards the end of the Session to attend to the business myself.

JOSHUA LINDLEY.

January 26, 1855. 20—3t.

**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,** HAVE THIS DAY received WARBURTON'S style of *Corrugated Brims.* This invention is a new and useful improvement in the brims of hats. Additional strength is imparted with much less weight; greater flexibility, softness and elasticity is given to that part of the Hat which encircles the head of the wearer. The weight of the whole Hat being diminished by the absence of the portion of Felt and Stiffening substance displaced; the corrugated brim presents a new, beautiful, and chaste appearance, which, in connection with its acknowledged utility and comfortable adaptation, will favorably commend it to wearers of Hats.

For sale by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
No. 8, Fayetteville Street, N. C.

January 27, 1855. 20—

**HOUSE CARPENTERS.**—FOR HIRE BY THE MONTH, four Negro Carpenters—three men and a boy, well furnished with the best of tools—two of them *extra* workmen.

Enquire at this Office.

January 20th, 1855. 20—4t.

**NEW JEWELRY STORE.**

**CHARLES THOMPSON,**

**WOULD** RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. J. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortment of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,**

*At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.*

**ARE** NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this city

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER** WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c. 104—

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854.

**NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.**—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

**ANOTHER** SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

**NOTICE.**—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

**WATSON & BOOTH,**
**Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,**

FAYETTEVILLE ST., *Opposite the Post Office.*

**HAVING** ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of *Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers